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Compilation on Uruguay

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1, 2]

2. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure in 2015.[3] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged ratification of the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).[4]

3. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) supported the process of implementing the Recommendations Monitoring System and the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up,[5] and strengthened the role of parliamentarians[6] and worked with civil society on follow-up to human rights-related recommendations.[7]

4. In 2017, the High Commissioner for Human Rights conducted a mission to Uruguay and highlighted both the positive developments and challenges in the fulfilment of its human rights commitments.[8]

III. National human rights framework[9]

5. The United Nations country team said that there was still a gap in the legislative framework on human rights and that laws themselves did not ensure that rights were enjoyed.[10]

6. The United Nations country team said that the budget and capacity for action of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office had increased, that the Institution was independent and that it had A status.[11] Several treaty bodies had previously urged Uruguay to ensure that the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office were provided with adequate human and financial resources.[12]

7. In 2018, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment encouraged Uruguay to strengthen its national mechanism for the prevention of torture, so that it could adequately and independently fulfil its prevention and monitoring functions, and to extend its coverage and visibility throughout the country.[13]

8. The Human Rights Committee regretted that Uruguay had not yet amended the provisions in its Constitution regarding states of emergency and urged it to ensure compliance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[14]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[15]

9. A number of treaty bodies urged Uruguay to introduce legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination and incorporating provisions on redress.[16] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted that the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and propaganda or participation in organizations promoting racial discrimination had not been defined as punishable acts under the Criminal Code[17] and urged Uruguay to include in its legislation an explicit prohibition against racial discrimination covering direct and indirect discrimination.[18]

10. Act No. 19122 (2013) on affirmative action measures in the public and private spheres for persons of African descent and the enabling legislation issued in Decree 144/014 (2014) were welcomed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.[19] The former Committee was concerned by the fact that structural discrimination against persons of African descent was reflected in their disproportionate levels of poverty and social exclusion.[20] Of particular concern was the persistent de facto, intersecting discrimination against Uruguayan women of African descent.[21] The United Nations country team raised similar concerns, including in respect of lower education levels and fewer opportunities to exercise rights, and stated that there was inequality in terms of the participation and representation (which was low) of the population of African descent in the political system.[22]

11. Several treaty bodies noted the legislative progress related to the rights of lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.[23] The Human Rights Committee nevertheless urged Uruguay to step up its efforts to combat discrimination against such persons, protect them, investigate all acts of violence motivated by the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victims and prosecute and punish the perpetrators.[24] The United Nations country team said that it was still hard to report stigmatization, discrimination and violence on grounds of sexual orientation and identity and gender expression to the police.[25] The country team also noted that Uruguay was in the process of developing its first national plan on sexual diversity and that the Parliament was currently considering a comprehensive draft bill regarding transsexual people.[26]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[27]

12. The United Nations country team pointed out that Uruguay had adopted policies and plans for sustainable development,[28] such as the transformation of the country's energy

mix, 62 per cent of which was accounted for by renewable energy sources, the adoption of land use and management plans, which are obligatory for rainfed agriculture and are being studied for use in growing fodder for dairy farming.[29] The country team noted, however, noted that the country's model of economic development was still based on the intensive use of natural resources, which had negative effects, including the concentration of landownership, rural outmigration, environmental damage, the loss of habitat and natural landscapes and water pollution resulting from the heavy use of agricultural chemicals.[30] It also noted that studies had shown a drop in water quality throughout the country but that the National Water Plan, which was expected to help solve those problems, had been adopted by decree in 2017.[31]

13. The Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment stated that Uruguay had made remarkable efforts to reduce its carbon emissions over the past decade and encouraged it to continue to share its experiences with other States.[32] He nevertheless highlighted challenges[33] and recommended that Uruguay must ensure that, as it increased its production of agriculture and livestock, it protected the environment and the human rights of those who depended upon it, in particular, the rights of the public to have access to environmental information, to participate in decision-making related to the environment and to have access to effective remedies for environmental harm.[34]

14. The Special Rapporteur also recommended that Uruguay guarantee that the development and implementation of the National Environmental Plan reflected a rights-based approach;[35] ensure that all proposals to carry out or approve projects that might have significant environmental effects were subject to careful, thorough assessment of their environmental impacts, including in particular the impacts that might interfere with the full enjoyment of human rights and public information;[36] and make its environmental communications procedures more transparent and responsive, by establishing an environmental ombudsperson.[37]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[38]

15. Some treaty bodies were concerned about the killings of transgender women in the country[39] and the low number of prosecutions and convictions for such killings.[40] Two treaty bodies recommended that Uruguay put an end to those selective killings, protect people from homophobic and transphobic violence and from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment[41] and investigate the murders of transgender persons.[42]

16. The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture were seriously concerned about the alleged ill-treatment and torture of adolescents and of children in street situations in police stations, the reported excessive use of force and collective punishments in detention facilities,[43] and the reported reprisals against victims, their families and officials who had reported ill-treatment.[44] They urged Uruguay to establish an independent complaints mechanism accessible to all children deprived of their liberty and investigate all those alleged cases and prosecute offenders.[45]

17. Both the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee urged Uruguay to align the definition of torture contained in article 22 of Act No. 18026 (2006) with the definitions provided by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.[46] In the light of the "dozens of criminal complaints of ill-treatment or failure to care for persons deprived of their liberty" submitted by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Prison System, the Committee against Torture regretted the absence of precise numbers of allegations, investigations, trials or convictions involving cases of torture or ill-treatment and urged that an independent body promptly and thoroughly investigate allegations of torture or ill-treatment.[47] The High Commissioner for Human Rights made a similar recommendation.[48]

18. The United Nations country team said that Uruguay was dealing with a crisis in its prison system and that the number of people deprived of their liberty had risen steadily.[49] It

also said there were some prisons still characterized by overcrowding and the use of prolonged or solitary confinement and that the violence in the prisons was troubling, owing to the poor conditions of detention.[50] The High Commissioner expressed concern about the reportedly "appalling and inhumane" conditions in many detention centres.[51] The Committee against Torture was concerned about the shortcomings of medical care, water supply, sanitation and ventilation in cells.[52] The United Nations country team raised similar concerns.[53]

19. Two treaty bodies were concerned about the inadequate conditions for women detained with their children[54] and recommended making appropriate arrangements for the children of women detainees, taking into account the best interests of the child, and strengthening the monitoring of women in detention.[55] The United Nations country team stated that it was essential to encourage the use of non-custodial penalties for teenage mothers imprisoned with their children.[56]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[57]

20. Recognizing the efforts to address impunity and provide redress to the victims of human rights violations committed between 1973 and 1985,[58] some treaty bodies disagreed with Supreme Court Decision No. 20 (2013), in which the Court found that articles 2 and 3 of the Punitive Powers of the State Act (Act No. 18831) were unconstitutional as applied to a case of serious human rights violations committed during the dictatorship.[59] They considered that the Supreme Court's refusal to allow the retroactive application of the provision whereby crimes against humanity were not subject to a statute of limitation ran counter to international human rights law.[60] The Committee against Torture urged Uruguay to ensure that crimes against humanity, including acts of torture and enforced disappearance, were not subject to any statute of limitations, amnesty or immunity.[61] In 2014 and 2016, Uruguay stated that trials concerning serious human rights violations were being held in national criminal courts in spite of the ruling.[62] The United Nations country team mentioned the death threat received by the authorities, legal officials and human rights defenders who had had a role in seeking justice in 2017 and noted that no progress had been made in the investigations.[63] The High Commissioner raised similar concerns.[64] The United Nations country team referred to the Working Group for Truth and Justice, set up in 2015 to address impunity for crimes committed in the past (1973–1985), and the establishment in 2018 of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes against Humanity.[65] It also recommended revising the requirements that had to be met for victims to receive a reparatory pension, as they were not in line with international standards.[66]

21. The High Commissioner voiced alarm at the situation of adolescents in conflict with the law, particularly the excessive duration of pretrial detention.[67] The United Nations country team raised similar concerns.[68] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended repealing the amendments to the Code on Childhood and Adolescence on the administration of juvenile justice, which restricted the safeguards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[69] It also recommended adopting recovery and social integration measures for children in conflict with the law.[70]

22. The Committee against Torture mentioned that two thirds of the prison population was awaiting trial[71] and urged Uruguay to use alternative measures to deprivation of liberty and to set a maximum limit on the length of pretrial detention, as part of the reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure.[72] The United Nations country team said that the new Code of Criminal Procedure[73] had been in force since November 2017 but that in July 2018 the Parliament had considered draft amendments to the Code that would entail a reversal of several of the innovations that had been introduced.[74] It was also of the view that it was essential to continue investing in the process.[75]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[76]

23. The United Nations country team noted that Uruguay did not have a mechanism that would make it possible for Uruguayans resident abroad to exercise their right to vote and that people who had not voted in the two previous elections were removed from the electoral roll. The Electoral Court stated in reply to a query that there were no objections to

giving effect to the recommendations received in that regard during the second cycle of the universal periodic review.[77]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[78]

24. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women stated that Uruguay was both a transit and a destination country for trafficking in persons, especially women and girls.[79] Efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour were appreciated,[80] but trafficking in persons for sexual or labour exploitation continued to occur and comprehensive legislation to protect victims of human trafficking was lacking.[81]

25. The United Nations country team mentioned that the pending adoption by the Parliament[82] of the bill on trafficking in persons was a step forward, as was the establishment by the Attorney General's Office of the Victims Unit,[83] in line with the recommendations made by several treaty bodies.[84] Specialized services for the care and protection of persons trafficked for labour purposes were still to be put in place, however.[85]

26. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Uruguay establish a referral mechanism for victims of trafficking to enable them to apply for asylum[86] and develop a standard operating procedure for the identification of victims of trafficking and those who might be in need of international protection.[87]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[88]

27. A number of treaty bodies were concerned about high unemployment among young people, women and persons with disabilities.[89] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Uruguay reduce the unemployment rates of the most disadvantaged and marginalized persons and groups, and reinforce the sustainability of its employment policies, placing priority on the main causes of unemployment.[90]

28. Several treaty bodies were concerned about the gender wage gap;[91] the higher unemployment and self-employment rates among women, especially women of African descent;[92] the disproportionate number of women employed in the informal economy;[93] the obstacles faced by women in gaining access to career opportunities on an equal footing with men;[94] and the overrepresentation of women of African descent in domestic work[95] and discrimination against them.[96] Despite efforts to regulate the rights of domestic workers, there were cases in which migrant women in the domestic sector were subjected to abusive employment conditions. Those in irregular situations were most at risk of exploitation and lacked protection.[97] The United Nations country team raised similar concerns.[98] The International Labour Organization Committee of Experts on the Application on Conventions and Recommendations reiterated that the National Employment Directorate and other competent public authorities (such as the labour inspectorate) should have sufficient resources to take remedial action to ensure the application of the relevant national legislation.[99]

29. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights noted that, despite the sizeable increases in the minimum wage, the wage was still not sufficient to afford decent living conditions and urged Uruguay to intensify its efforts in that direction.[100]

2. Right to social security[101]

30. Informal workers and self-employed persons had difficulties in gaining access to the single social tax programme, and the present minimum level of benefits was not sufficient to provide decent living conditions, according to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[102] The Committee urged Uruguay to intensify its efforts to guarantee universal social security coverage with adequate benefits for all.[103] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended promoting periodic contributions to the social security system by employers of domestic and care workers.[104]

31. The United Nations country team noted that migrant workers and the members of their families did not have access to some social security benefits on an equal footing with Uruguayan nationals.[105]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[106]

32. Despite major advances in combating poverty and inequality,[107] several treaty bodies were concerned that poverty levels were disproportionately high among children, persons of African descent, people living in rural areas[108] and persons with disabilities.[109] The United Nations country team raised similar concerns and noted that poverty levels were at historic lows.[110] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged Uruguay to use a rights-based approach in anti-poverty programmes and to address the gaps between urban and rural areas.[111]

33. The United Nations country team said that gaining access to food was still hard for some groups.[112] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended adopting a comprehensive social housing strategy, prioritizing disadvantaged and marginalized persons.[113] It was concerned that the offence of unlawful settlement and the introduction of the petty offence of unauthorized occupation of public sites might criminalize homelessness.[114] It also recommended that Uruguay ensure the proper implementation of the National Drinking Water and Sanitation Plan and access to sanitation services for the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups.[115]

4. Right to health[116]

34. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that a large number of children suffered from chronic malnutrition, anaemia and obesity[117] and made relevant recommendations.[118] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was also concerned about the high rates of obesity in the country and the lack of comprehensive and effective measures to address the problem.[119]

35. While commending Uruguay on drastically reducing maternal mortality,[120] some treaty bodies noted that access to sexual and reproductive health information and services in rural areas was limited and teenage pregnancy rates were high.[121] The widespread use of conscientious objection among medical practitioners limited access to safe abortion services.[122] During his mission, the High Commissioner for Human Rights urged Uruguay to remove any restrictions and barriers to reproductive health services, including safe abortion procedures.[123] Two treaty bodies and UNESCO recommended introducing age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections.[124]

36. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Uruguay ensure that mainstream health services were accessible to persons with disabilities, and train health professionals in treating persons with disabilities, observing the right to free and informed consent.[125] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended ensuring the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health services throughout the country, while reserving institutionalization for cases in which it was strictly necessary.[126] It recommended that Uruguay adopt the bill that would guarantee affordable access to all medicines.[127]

5. Right to education[128]

37. According to UNESCO, the Constitution of 1967, as amended in 2004, did not explicitly enshrine the right to education.[129] Some treaty bodies acknowledged efforts to improve the education system,[130] but were concerned that the inequalities in terms of access to education and educational attainment, which had the greatest impact on children of African descent and those from disadvantaged groups, were sharp and persistent, while the dropout rates, especially at the secondary school level, were very high.[131] UNESCO raised similar concerns,[132] while it acknowledged the important achievements that had been made in the field of access to education for women and girls.[133] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Uruguay address the high school dropout rates among girls, promote the representation of women in decision-making

positions in academic institutions and increase the number of female professors in universities.[134]

38. With regard to the quality of education, UNESCO reported that the system presented persistent difficulties and that, although the coverage in primary education was universal, the situation became more complex as the students advanced in their trajectories, with many students lagging behind.[135] The United Nations country team raised similar concerns.[136] The Committee on the Rights of the Child and UNESCO urged Uruguay to allocate sufficient financial resources to develop and improve its education system;[137] ensure equal access to high-quality education for all children, particularly children in vulnerable situations; adopt a comprehensive strategy to address factors contributing to low enrolment and non-completion of schooling; and develop training of qualified teachers and improve their working conditions.[138]

39. In the context of the third phase (2015–2019) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, OHCHR reported that a national plan for human rights education, covering primary, secondary and higher education and vocational training, had been approved in Uruguay in 2016.[139] Uruguay implemented various projects to promote human rights education for teachers and educators[140] and various human rights education projects targeted children and young persons outside the formal education system.[141]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[142]

40. The United Nations country team noted that the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 had been adopted in 2018 and that the Strategy called for the adoption of a law on equality (currently being considered by the Parliament) with a view to bringing domestic legislation into line with international standards and recommendations.[143] While welcoming measures to promote gender equality,[144] two treaty bodies were concerned about the deeply rooted gender stereotypes in society, manifested in acts of discrimination and violence against women.[145] There were also discriminatory provisions against women, particularly in the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.[146]

41. Despite efforts to prevent and combat gender-based violence,[147] including the action plan for a life free from gender-based violence (2016–2019),[148] the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women were concerned that gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, was still prevalent.[149] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern about the rise of femicide, the lack of legal recognition of certain forms of violence against women, the low number of prosecutions and convictions and the referral of those cases to mediation procedures.[150] The United Nations country team was still of the view that there was a lack of training on victim protection.[151] The High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that the persistently high rates of gender-based killings of women was troubling, as was the difficulty many women victims of violence faced in accessing justice.[152] Several treaty bodies urged Uruguay to prevent and combat domestic violence against women; reform the Criminal Code and adopt a comprehensive law criminalizing all forms of violence against women, including femicide and marital rape;[153] prosecute gender-based violence and hold perpetrators accountable;[154] provide the victims with redress, including compensation; and broaden awareness-raising campaigns.[155]

42. The United Nations country team also noted that Act No. 19538, which introduced the crime of femicide in articles 311 and 312 of the Criminal Code, and Act No. 19580, on gender-based violence against women, had been put into effect in 2017.[156]

43. Despite the legislative measures on the political participation of women,[157] two treaty bodies were concerned that women were underrepresented in political and public life.[158] The United Nations country team said that, despite the adoption of Act No. 19555 of 2017, the political participation of women was still too low.[159]

2. Children[160]

44. The United Nations country team indicated that the development of the National Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence Plan 2015–2020 had been a step forward but that the budgetary resources allocated to children's affairs should be increased.[161]

45. Two treaty bodies raised the concern that the minimum age of marriage was 16 years[162] and urged Uruguay to bring the minimum age for marriage into line with international standards.[163] The United Nations country team said that the bill on raising the minimum age for marriage to 18 had not been adopted by the Parliament and suggested that it be given expeditious consideration.[164]

46. The United Nations country team said that children and adolescents were still enduring high rates of violence and that working on prevention and building information systems that would make it possible to follow up on those situations were essential.[165] The Committee on the Rights of the Child made similar recommendations,[166] including a recommendation to effectively implement laws prohibiting corporal punishment.[167]

47. The same Committee expressed concern about the prevalence of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including in the home,[168] and the lack of effective measures to prevent child sexual exploitation and abuse.[169] It urged Uruguay to bring its criminal legislation into compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;[170] ensure effective enforcement of its legislation prohibiting child prostitution and child pornography;[171] implement a regulatory framework to prevent and eliminate child sex tourism;[172] and adopt specific legislation to protect and assist child victims and child witnesses.[173]

48. Several treaty bodies recommended that Uruguay continue to combat children's economic exploitation, by enforcing related laws, strengthening child labour oversight and reinforcing support for poor families.[174] Uruguay was also urged to address the problem of children in street situations[175] and the issue of violence against such children by the police.[176]

49. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Uruguay promote a foster care system for children and ensure their reunification with their families; ensure adequate safeguards and periodic review of decisions about their placement in foster care and institutions; and allocate resources to alternative care centres for their rehabilitation and social reintegration.[177] The United Nations country team made similar recommendations.[178]

50. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Uruguay to criminalize the recruitment and use in hostilities of children under the age of 18 years in the State armed forces and non-State armed groups.[179]

3. Persons with disabilities[180]

51. Concerned about the negative stereotypes of persons with disabilities,[181] the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Uruguay recognize and promote them as fully fledged rights holders.[182] It also recommended aligning the legal definition of disability with the Convention and a human rights model of disability.[183] UNESCO made similar recommendations.[184]

52. The same Committee also recommended repealing the legal provisions restricting the legal capacity of persons with disabilities and replacing substitute decision-making models with a system of supported decision-making that respected the autonomy of persons with disabilities.[185] It recommended repealing the Civil Code provisions preventing persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities from marrying and enabling persons with disabilities to exercise their rights to motherhood or fatherhood without discrimination.[186]

53. The same Committee urged Uruguay to prohibit forced institutionalization on the grounds of disability and to abolish non-consensual internment or hospitalization.[187] The United Nations country team noted that Act No. 19529 had entered into force in 2017, thereby bringing the law up to date, as had been recommended.[188]

54. With regard to accessibility, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended implementing an accessibility action plan in both rural and urban areas, as public facilities and services were not fully accessible in Uruguay.[189] It also recommended conveying all public information through accessible modes of communication.[190]

55. The United Nations country team said that violence against persons with disabilities was particularly prevalent.[191] The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended the prevention of and protection from exploitation, violence and abuse for all persons with disabilities, including women and children, ensuring their proper rehabilitation, and investigating instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against them.[192]

56. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged Uruguay to effectively apply, in all areas of the public sector, the 4 per cent minimum quota for hiring persons with disabilities.[193] The United Nations country team noted that the quota system provided for by law had not been fully set up and that in 2018 the Parliament had been considering a bill that would require employers with more than 25 employees to hire persons with disabilities.[194]

57. UNESCO stressed that Uruguay had not adopted a comprehensive policy to foster inclusive education and the participation in society of children with disabilities.[195] Two treaty bodies recommended that Uruguay provide high-quality inclusive education at all levels.[196] The country team made similar recommendations.[197] UNESCO encouraged Uruguay to adopt a national plan to implement Law No. 18615.[198]

58. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that the number of persons with disabilities, in particular women, in political and public life was low and voting materials and polling stations were not sufficiently accessible.[199]

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples[200]

59. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Uruguay promote greater respect for cultural diversity; create an environment in which the Afro-descendent and indigenous populations could preserve their identity, culture and traditions; and foster knowledge about indigenous peoples' historical and cultural legacy, especially within the realm of education.[201] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Uruguay adopt a plan to give greater visibility to indigenous peoples and acknowledge their cultural identity.[202]

60. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was also concerned that Afro-Uruguayans were underrepresented at all levels of government and in decision-making positions in the public and the private sectors.[203] It recommended adopting measures for their full participation in public affairs, both in decision-making positions and in representative institutions, at all levels of government, and in decision-making positions in the private sector.[204]

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

61. In 2014, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families stressed that the Migration Act (No. 18250 (2008)) could serve as a model for other States.[205] UNHCR reported that internal regulations to facilitate the implementation of the law had not yet been adopted.[206] The United Nations country team said that migrants sometimes had to contend with discrimination in education, health care and employment, as well as with working in the informal sector.[207] Several treaty bodies raised similar concerns and made relevant recommendations.[208] The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights also raised a concern that migrant workers were employed in low-paying jobs in which working conditions were poor.[209]

62. With regard to unaccompanied migrant children, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended introducing comprehensive legislation and procedures for ensuring assistance to and protection of unaccompanied migrant children.[210]

63. Two treaty bodies noted difficulties for returning Uruguayan migrant workers in gaining access to reintegration services[211] and recommended increasing efforts so that they could fully avail themselves of their economic, social and cultural rights.[212]

64. UNCHR reported that, in 2017, Uruguay had experienced an increase in the number of asylum applications. Nevertheless, the lack of an adequate response from asylum authorities to that situation had heavily strained its asylum system, negatively affecting the efficiency of the refugee status determination procedure and causing significant delays in the registration and adjudication of claims.[213] It said that efforts should be made to speed up the refugee status determination procedures and allocate sufficient human resources to reduce the current backlog.[214] It mentioned the need to apply an adequate gender-sensitive approach in such procedures[215] and to incorporate child-sensitive elements with special attention to unaccompanied and separated children.[216] Some treaty bodies made similar recommendations. [217] The Committee on the Rights of the Child, in particular, recommended establishing an effective identification mechanism for children who may have been recruited and/or used in hostilities, including refugee and asylum-seeking children.[218]

65. UNHCR noted that Uruguay had announced in 2017–2018 that it would pilot the regional Refugee Solidarity Resettlement Programme for persons fleeing violence from northern Central America.[219] It also stated that there was no comprehensive State strategy or policy to ensure the local integration of asylum seekers and refugees and that measures should be implemented to ensure refugees' empowerment through access to employment and other income-generating activities.[220]

6. Stateless persons

66. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Uruguay adopt legislation on status determination and the protection of stateless persons.[221] UNHCR reported that an updated draft law on statelessness status determination and the protection of stateless persons was under consideration by Parliament and recommended urgently adopting national legislation on statelessness.[222]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Uruguay will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/UYIndex.aspx.

[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.1–123.8, 123.66, 123.73, 123.106 and 123.145.

[3] CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 4; and E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 4.

[4] CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 24.

[5] A/HRC/35/18, para. 39. See also A/HRC/34/24, para. 28; and A/HRC/34/3, paras. 23 and 58.

[6] A/HRC/34/3, para. 75. See also A/HRC/25/19, para. 45; and A/HRC/32/28, para. 29.

[7] A/HRC/32/20, para. 55. See also A/HRC/26/54, para. 14; and A/HRC/34/3, para. 66.

[8] A/HRC/37/3, para. 3. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22318&LangID=E.

[9] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.10–123.27, 123.29–123.30, 123.33, 123.36–123.37, 123.42–123.44, 123.46, 123.56, 123.58, 123.65, 123.79, 123.120, 123.122, 123.127, 123.131, 123.139, 123.144, 123.155 and 123.182.

[10] See United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Uruguay, para. 2.

[11] Ibid., para. 7.

[12] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 14 (f); CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 15 (a); CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 7; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 18. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 4; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.1, paras. 3–6; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.2, paras. 1–10.

[13] Press release of 20 March 2018. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22855&LangID=E. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.1, paras. 7–11; CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 14; CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 5; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 7; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.2, paras. 11–23; and the United Nations country team submission, para. 9.

[14] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 6.

[15] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.47–123.55, 123.57, 123.59, 123.62,

123.152 and 123.158–123.159.

[16] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 10 (a) and (d); CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 20 (a); CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 24 (a); and CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 14. See also UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Uruguay, para. 11; and the press release of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of 27 October 2017, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22318&LangID=E.

[17] CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 10.

[18] Ibid., para. 11.

[19] Ibid., para. 6 (a); and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 4 (e).

[20] CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, paras. 16 and 27. See also E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 11.

[21] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, paras. 9 and 17 (c). See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 25; and the United Nations country team submission, para. 40.

[22] United Nations country team submission, para. 38. See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 34 (a) and (c).

[23] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 12; CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, paras. 5, 6 (b) and 17; and CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 27.

[24] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 12. See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 28.

[25] United Nations country team submission, para. 42.

[26] Ibid., para. 21.

[27] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.167 and 123.187.

[28] United Nations country team submission, para. 70.

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid., para. 72.

[31] Ibid., para. 73.

[32] A/HRC/37/58/Add.1, para. 74.

[33] Ibid., paras. 27, 31, 38–41, 50, 53–55, 57, 65–66 and 72–73.

[34] Ibid., para. 75.

[35] Ibid., para. 77.

[36] Ibid., para. 86.

[37] Ibid., para. 90. See also the press releases of 28 April 2017 and 2 May 2017, available, respectively, from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21559&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21560&LangID=E.

[38] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.16, 123.67, 123.71–123.72, 123.74, 123.76–123.78, 123.80, 123.82, 123.84–123.87, 123.89–123.95, 123.101, 123.107 and 123.143.

[39] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 21; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 12.

[40] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 19 (c).

[41] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 21. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 31.

[42] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 12 (a); and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 21 (b). See also A/HRC/29/23, para. 26.

[43] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 29 (a)–(b); and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 13. See also CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 67; and the United Nations country team submission, para. 53.

[44] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 13. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 26.

[45] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 30 (b)–(c) and (e); and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 13 (a)–(b). See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 18; CAT/C/URY/CO/3/Add.1, para. 7; and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 13 (d)–(e).

[46] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 7; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 14. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 2; and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 5 (a).

[47] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 9. See also CAT/C/URY/CO/3/Add.1, paras. 1–5; CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 23; and the letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture addressed to the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 1. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/URY/INT_CAT_FUL_URY_25027_E.pdf.

[48] Press release of 27 October 2017.

[49] United Nations country team submission, para. 52. See also para. 3.

[50] Ibid., para. 55. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 9; CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 29 (c); CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 25; and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 10.

[51] Press release of 27 October 2017. See also the press release of 20 March 2018, available form www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22855&LangID=E.

[52] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 10. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 9; CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 26; CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 30 (d); CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 12 (d)–(e); CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, paras. 18–19; CAT/C/URY/CO/3/Add.1, paras. 14–15; and the letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture addressed to the Permanent Mission of Uruguay, p. 1.

[53] United Nations country team submission, para. 53.

[54] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 43; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 41.
[55] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 44; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 42 (a) and (c).
[56] United Nations country team submission, para. 57.
[57] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.9, 123.75, 123.81, 123.83, 123.86, 123.88, 123.133–123.136, 123.138, 123.140–123.141 and 123.146–123.150.
[58] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 16.
[59] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 19; and CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 16. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.1, para. 16; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.2, paras. 41–42; and CED/C/URY/CO/1/Add.1, para. 5.
[60] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 16; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 19. See also CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 21.
[61] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 16. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 24.
[62] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.1, para. 17; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.2, paras. 43–44.
[63] United Nations country team submission, para. 61. See also https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=23078.
[64] Press release of 27 October 2017.
[65] United Nations country team submission, para. 59.
[66] Ibid., para. 62.
[67] Press release of 27 October 2017. See also CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 12; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 20; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 72 (c).
[68] United Nations country team submission, para. 50.
[69] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 70.
[70] Ibid., para. 72 (d). See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 20.
[71] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 10. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 9.
[72] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 10 (b)–(c). See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 9 (b)–(c); CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 12 (c); CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 72 (b); CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.2, para. 26; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5/Add.1, para. 14; CED/C/URY/CO/1/Add.1, para. 7; and the press release of 27 October 2017.
[73] United Nations country team submission, para. 48.
[74] Ibid., para. 49.
[75] Ibid.
[76] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.41, 123.151, 123.153–123.154 and 123.156.
[77] United Nations country team submission, para. 63.
[78] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.117–123.118, 123.121, 123.123–123.126, 123.128–123.130, 123.132 and 123.142.
[79] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 23 (a).
[80] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 22. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 16; CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 45; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, paras. 4 (l) and 6 (c).
[81] CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 45. See also United Nations country team submission, para. 45; and www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13101:0::NO:13101:P13101_COMMENT_ID:3316205.
[82] United Nations country team submission, para. 43.
[83] Ibid., para. 44.
[84] CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 46. See also CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 24 (a)–(b); CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 22 (a); CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 16 (a)–(c); and CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 8.
[85] United Nations country team submission, para. 44.
[86] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Uruguay, pp. 2–3.
[87] Ibid.
[88] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.2 and 123.4–123.7.
[89] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 17; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 10; CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, paras. 33 (a) and 37 (a); and CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 57.
[90] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 10.
[91] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 24 (a); CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 10; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 33 (b).
[92] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 33 (a). See also para. 37 (a); and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 10.
[93] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 21.
[94] Ibid., para. 23.
[95] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 33 (c). See also United Nations country team submission, para. 40.
[96] CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 25.
[97] CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 24 (a). See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 26 (c); and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 34 (c).
[98] United Nations country team submission, para. 14.

[99] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3289261.
[100] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, paras. 28–29.
[101] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.2, 123.113 and 123.172.
[102] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 30.
[103] Ibid., para. 31. See also, para. 22.
[104] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 34 (d).
[105] United Nations country team submission, para. 66.
[106] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.39, 123.161–123.166, 123.169 and 123.171–123.175.
[107] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 34.
[108] Ibid. and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 55.
[109] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 59. See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 26 (c); and CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 24 (a).
[110] United Nations country team submission, para. 1.
[111] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 35. See also CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 56.
[112] United Nations country team submission, para. 67.
[113] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 43.
[114] Ibid., para. 42.
[115] Ibid., para. 45.
[116] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.176 and 123.178.
[117] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 45.
[118] Ibid., para. 46.
[119] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 40.
[120] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 35.
[121] Ibid. and E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 50 (a) and (c). See also CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 49.
[122] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 35; and E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 50 (b). See also E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 51 (a)–(b); CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 50 (b); and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 36 (a)–(b).
[123] Press release of 27 October 2017.
[124] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 36 (c); CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 50 (a); and UNESCO submission, para. 13. See also CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 32 (d); and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 50 (c).
[125] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 54.
[126] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 54 (b).
[127] Ibid., para. 47.
[128] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.177, 123.179, 123.181 and 123.183–123.184.
[129] UNESCO submission, para. 1.
[130] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 57; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 57. See also UNESCO submission, para. 9.
[131] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 57; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 57. See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 20; CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 31 (a) and (e); and CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23/Add.1, paras. 22–28.
[132] UNESCO submission, paras. 11–15.
[133] Ibid., para. 12.
[134] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 32 (a) and (c). See also para. 31 (a) and (c).
[135] UNESCO submission, para. 10. See also United Nations country team submission, para. 68.
[136] United Nations country team submission, para. 68. See also UNESCO submission, para. 10; the press release of 27 October 2017; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 58 (a)–(b) and (d).
[137] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 58; and UNESCO submission, para. 9. See also UNESCO submission, p. 6; and United Nations country team submission, para. 69.
[138] UNESCO submission, para. 9. See also p. 6.
[139] A/HRC/36/24, para. 6.
[140] Ibid., para. 16.
[141] Ibid., para. 21.
[142] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.28, 123.45, 123.60–123.61, 123.63, 123.68–123.70, 123.96–123.100, 123.102–123.105, 123.119, 123.137 and 123.160.
[143] United Nations country team submission, para. 12.
[144] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 15; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 17.
[145] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 15; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 17 (a)–(b).
[146] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, paras. 11 (c) and 19 (b). See also UNESCO submission, para. 13.
[147] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 20; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 15. See also CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 6 (e)–(f).
[148] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, paras. 6 (a) and 19.

[149] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 20; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 19 (a). See also United Nations country team submission, paras. 3 and 16.
[150] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 19 (a), (c) and (e).
[151] United Nations country team submission, para. 17.
[152] Press release of 27 October 2017.
[153] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 20 (a); CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 15; and E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 16 (c).
[154] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 20 (c) and (e). See also CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 20; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 15; and CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 7.
[155] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 20. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 7; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 15.
[156] United Nations country team submission, para. 19.
[157] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 10.
[158] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 27; and CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 10. See also CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 28 (b).
[159] United Nations country team submission, para. 23.
[160] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.31–123.32, 123.34–123.35, 123.64, 123.70, 123.108–123.116, 123.170 and 123.180.
[161] United Nations country team submission, para. 25.
[162] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 21; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 45. See also United Nations country team submission, para. 29.
[163] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 11; CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, paras. 6 and 22; and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 46 (a).
[164] United Nations country team submission, para. 29.
[165] Ibid., para. 28.
[166] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, paras. 31–32 (b) and (d).
[167] Ibid., para. 32 (a). See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, para. 32.
[168] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 33. See also CRC/C/OPSC/URY/CO/1, para. 21; and United Nations country team submission, para. 30.
[169] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 33. See also CRC/C/OPSC/URY/CO/1, para. 19.
[170] CRC/C/OPSC/URY/CO/1, para. 26.
[171] Ibid., para. 22 (a).
[172] Ibid., para. 24 (a).
[173] Ibid., para. 36 (a). See also United Nations country team submission, para. 30.
[174] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 33; CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 21; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, paras. 65 and 66 (a) and (c)–(d). See also E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 32; and www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3292674:NO.
[175] CCPR/C/URY/CO/5, para. 21; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, paras. 24 (b) and 68 (a).
[176] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 68 (c).
[177] Ibid., paras. 37–38.
[178] United Nations country team submission, para. 27.
[179] CRC/C/OPAC/URY/CO/1, para. 17.
[180] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/7, paras. 123.185–123.186.
[181] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 19. See also CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, paras. 23 and 43; and UNESCO submission, para. 14.
[182] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, paras. 6 and 20.
[183] Ibid., para. 10. See also CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 19; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 44.
[184] UNESCO submission, para. 14.
[185] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 26.
[186] Ibid., para. 50.
[187] Ibid., para. 36. See also para. 35; and CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 17.
[188] United Nations country team submission, para. 37.
[189] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, paras. 21–22.
[190] Ibid., para. 48.
[191] United Nations country team submission, para. 20.
[192] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 40.
[193] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 20 (a)–(b).
[194] United Nations country team submission, para. 33.
[195] UNESCO submission, para. 14. See also E/C.12/URY/CO/5, paras. 57–58; CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 51; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 43.
[196] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, para. 52; and CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, para. 44 (a)–(c).
[197] United Nations country team submission, para. 34.
[198] UNESCO submission, para. 14. See also p. 7.

[199] CRPD/C/URY/CO/1, paras. 61–62.
[200] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/26/7, para. 123.38.
[201] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 60. See also E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 59.
[202] CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, paras. 22–23 (a)–(b).
[203] Ibid., para. 18.
[204] Ibid., para. 19. See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23/Add.1, paras. 18–21.
[205] CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 5.
[206] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[207] United Nations country team submission, para. 41.
[208] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 14; CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, para. 32; and CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 20 (b)–(c).
[209] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 26. See also CERD/C/URY/CO/21-23, paras. 31–32; E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 26; and CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 23.
[210] CRC/C/URY/CO/3-5, paras. 63–64. See also CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 48.
[211] CMW/C/URY/CO/1, para. 43; and E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 36.
[212] E/C.12/URY/CO/5, para. 37.
[213] UNHCR submission, p. 1. See also p. 3.
[214] Ibid., p. 3.
[215] Ibid., p. 4. See also p. 5.
[216] Ibid., p. 5.
[217] CAT/C/URY/CO/3, para. 18 (b); and CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 40. See also CAT/C/URY/QPR/4, paras. 9–11.
[218] CRC/C/OPAC/URY/CO/1, para. 21.
[219] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[220] Ibid., p. 4.
[221] CEDAW/C/URY/CO/8-9, para. 30.
[222] UNHCR submission, p. 4.